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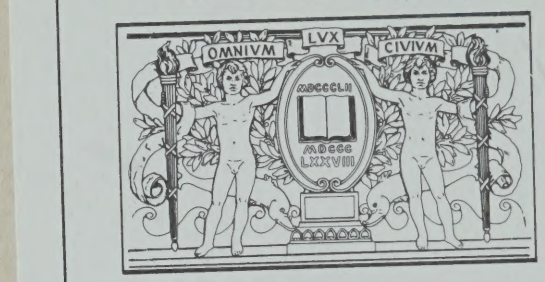

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ARLBOROUGH STREET/BACK BAY

roposal to establish the Marlborough Street Historic District

MARLBOROUGH STREET/BACK BAY

a proposal to establish the Marlborough Street Historic District

This report has been prepared by the Boston Historic Conservation Committee
and the Planning and Graphics Departments of the Boston Redevelopment Authority

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In October 1961 Mayor Collins appointed the Boston Historical Conservation Committee, and requested that group "at a slightly later date when funds become available for the necessary assistance, to prepare a detailed listing indicating specific buildings that are (a) nationally important, (b) valuable to the city, (c) valuable, (d) notable, and (e) worthy of mention, as well as pointing out areas (like Beacon Hill) where the relation to each other of a large number of existing buildings creates a whole that is greater than its individual parts". Marlborough Street in my opinion is such an area.

The categories employed by the Boston Historic Conservation Committee in all parts of the City are the following:

1. Nationally Important
2. Valuable to the City
3. Valuable to Area
4. Worthy of Mention

Normally structures in the first three categories should be preserved, and, when necessary, rehabilitated. The fourth category refers chiefly to buildings of some interest that should not be altered or destroyed without careful thought; these are, as a rule, structures that are isolated from others of their kind, where rehabilitation or continued use might be difficult. Because of the relative homogeneity of Marlborough Street, this fourth category -- "Worthy of Mention" -- is not used in the report that follows.

The following report has been prepared by Miss Rosalind Pollan of the Boston Redevelopment Authority, largely from the survey notes of the Boston Historical Conservation Committee, which were the work of Mrs. Josephine P. Chapple and Mrs. Natalie S. Forbes while they were serving as Research Analysts for the Committee. Miss Pollan has also consulted Professor Bainbridge Bunting's The Architectural History of the Back Bay Area in Boston, originally prepared as a Harvard Ph.D. thesis in 1952, which is now, happily for everyone interested in Boston history, about to be published in revised form by the Harvard University Press.

There are no buildings on Marlborough Street that the Committee has rated in the first category, Nationally Important, but there are several that should be considered as Valuable to the City, while nearly everything in the street is at least potentially Valuable to Area. Miss Pollan has described all the buildings rated as Valuable to the City and a selection of the others.

In the Back Bay the classification Valuable to Area does not necessarily imply the Committee's belief that such a building should necessarily be preserved for all time. It simply indicates that it is now useful in relation to its surroundings, and that anything that might replace it should conform to similar height limits, setback, color, texture, and quality of construction. Were historic district controls to be achieved in Marlborough Street, such goals could readily be achieved. Without them the street is in danger of losing its present homogeneous character.

Walter Muir Whitehill

Walter Muir Whitehill
Chairman
Boston Historical Conservation Committee

PUBLIC
GARDEN
proposed Marlborough Street Historic District

Historical Background

The Back Bay district, the most carefully planned and architecturally homogeneous quarter in the City of Boston, was created on made land a century ago. As its name indicates, this area was originally the broad, shallow body of water located behind the Shawmut (Boston) peninsula, and was, as a part of the harbor, subject to tidal changes resulting in the daily exposure of ugly mud flats.

The earliest development of the Back Bay was initiated in 1814 when Uriah Cotting and the Roxbury Mill Corporation proposed building a mill dam across it along the present line of Beacon Street from Charles Street to Sewall's Point (now Kenmore Square) on the Roxbury-Brookline shore. The construction of this granite-faced dyke was completed in 1821, but the industrial project, forced to compete with an increasing reliance upon steam engine power, never became the financial success envisioned by its promoters. Railroad lines, built on trestles through the dammed area in the 1830's, further restricted mill development by impeding the flow of water in the bay. By mid-century the region had been turned into such a stinking nuisance of stagnating sewerage that public action to eliminate its unsanitary and obnoxious aspects was necessitated.

A three party agreement in 1856 between the Commonwealth, the City, and proprietors of various tidal flats, opened the way for the filling of the area. In 1858 the engineers Goss and Munson contracted with the state appointed Commissioners on the Back Bay and arranged for the transport of gravel from Needham by specially designed railroad. Work proceeded rapidly and by the summer of 1860, the Back Bay was filled as far west as Clarendon Street. Ten years later, Marlborough and Beacon Streets were filled as far as Hereford Street, and by 1882, the entire area was complete although not necessarily developed.

Construction in the new Back Bay district began in the late 1850's and primary development continued for decades providing the area with four periods of Victorian architecture. The earliest phase, dominant during the 1860's was influenced, as was the general plan of the district, by Second Empire France. This cosmopolitan French (or French Academic) style, most readily detected by the appearance of the mansard roof and brownstone masonry, is further distinguished by its tall narrow proportions, sculptural treatment of window and door enframements and dependence upon renaissance forms. In emulation of the blocks of apartments lining the boulevards of Paris, impressive walls for the district's major passages were created by the arrangement of groups of French Academic buildings into massive symetrical pavilion plan units.

Characterizing the architecture of the Back Bay during the 1870's is a return to brick as the basic building material, an imaginative handling of Academic forms, a freer arrangement of the masses of the facade, and a proliferation of ornamental brickwork patterns. The Ruskin Gothic style, appearing at this time, is described by its medieval detailing, steep gables, polychromatic masonry, and pointed arches. In this decade of architectural individualism, houses are crowned with gabled, hipped, or mansard roofs.

A third phase of Back Bay architecture commencing with the emergence in the 1880's of the Queen Anne and Romanesque Revivals, is generally distinguished by asymmetrical massings, picturesque profiles and sensitive manipulation of building materials. The Queen Anne style influenced by early eighteenth century English architecture, displays elaborately shaped dormer windows, stepped Dutch gables, brick plaques of foliate, floral or sunburst patterns, and numerous tall chimney stacks. The Romanesque Revival, introduced to the Back Bay by H.H. Richardson, is characterized by heavy masonry arches, roughly textured walls, narrow openings and, in row or apartment houses, the bow front, flat roof, and somber contrasts of red brick and rusticated brownstone.

Determining the architecture of the 1890's and early years of the twentieth century and indicating the final period of Victorian architecture in the Back Bay, is a

conservative attitude usually based upon meticulous study of classical, medieval, renaissance, baroque or Georgian precedents. One of the most popular of these historic revivals was influenced by the Federal style which is prominantly represented in Boston by the buildings of Charles Bulfinch.

Marlborough Street: Introduction

Within this century, and more specifically during the last fifteen years, the Back Bay district has been reacting to many pressures that have resulted in partial transformation of sections of the area. High-rise apartment buildings encouraged by a most desirable river view are appearing on Beacon Street, and tall modern apartment construction has been proposed for existing vacant lots on Commonwealth Avenue. Newbury and Boylston Streets, the most drastically altered sections of the Back Bay, have already been converted into active areas of office buildings, specialty shops, art galleries, and restaurants, and only periodically retain their Victorian character. Marlborough Street has however remained particularly immune to change, and reveals more of its original appearance than any other avenue in the Back Bay.

Maintained on Marlborough Street is a homogeneity of building design that formerly characterized every residential block in the district. Continuous cornice and mansard roof lines and an extending pattern of oriel and bay windows, determined in the nineteenth century by strict set-back regulations and limitations on height and mass, dominate the street and indicate a view of the Back Bay as it was before

major alterations in scale or form occurred. Complementing its regularity of construction is the immersion of the street within a larger Victorian scene. Although Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue continue to display much of their primary development, they are now related to complexes of modern buildings that are either adjacent or nearby. Marlborough Street on the other hand, surrounded by Beacon and Commonwealth, is central to an area that is consistent in style and date to its own architecture.

Also apparent on Marlborough Street are significant and often splendid examples of each period of Victorian style. Of particular note are the four French Academic brownstone houses at the southwest corner of Arlington and Marlborough and the Academic brick Codman House at #53 Marlborough, the Gothic Revival First Unitarian Church at Berkeley Street, the three mansions of the early 1870's at the intersection of Dartmouth and Marlborough, the Queen Anne buildings in the vicinity of Fairfield Street, and the Classical Revival house at #10 Marlborough. The most prominent buildings on the street have been catalogued and are discussed in this report on pages 7 - 23.

Marlborough Street therefore, as an area distinguished by individual buildings of considerable quality and an environment of Victorian architecture that remains substantially intact, merits consideration as an historic district and preservation as an impressive representation of nineteenth century Back Bay.

Survey Catalogue

From Arlington to Berkeley Street:

The north side of this street, distinguished by a group of three and four story French Academic stone row houses built during the 1860's, is organized into a pattern of repeating octagonal bays and raised entrance porches. The brick houses on the south side, introduced by the handsome brownstone block fronting on Arlington Street, were constructed for the most part between 1863 and 1865 and display flat facades and frequent oriel windows. The fairly uniform cornice line maintained on the street is unfortunately interrupted at both corners of the north side by twentieth century apartment buildings, and on the south side at Berkeley Street, by the Lutheran Church built within the last decade.

#8-11 Arlington Street: At the southwest corner of Marlborough Street. A block of four French Academic brownstone houses, each four-story and two-bay (except #8 which is three-bays wide) arranged into a pavilion form with end buildings stepped slightly forward. Characterizing the flat facades of these buildings are the heavy projecting mouldings, sculptural window enframements and raised entrance porches capped by balustrades. Although #9-11 were constructed in 1862 and #8 in 1870, the later building conforms to the pavilion plan and style of decoration of the earlier structures. This block faces the Public Garden and serves as a visual transition between the open spaces of the park and the Marlborough Street corridor.

Valuable to City.

8 thru 11 Arlington Street / *1862-1870*

First Unitarian Church / *Ware and Van Brunt / 1867*

#10 Marlborough Street: A single, three-story, two-bay, white limestone, Classical Revival row house with octagonal bay, recessed Ionic portico, and mansard roof. Classical detailing includes the fret pattern on the stringcourse, the acanthus plaques set into the facade between the second and third floors, and the twin stone urns placed above the main cornice. Constructed in 1905 and designed by Little and Brown.

Valuable to Area.

#18-20 Marlborough Street: A pair of four-story, two-bay,brick, French Academic row houses with second floor oriels and mansard roofs. These buildings are described by their flat facades and projecting door and window enframements of slender foliated colonnettes which may suggest the influence of a Gothic revival style. Related in height and design to the following block at #22-30, this pair of houses gives visual extension to that row. Built in 1865.

Valuable to Area.

#21-23 Marlborough Street: A symmetrical block of two French Academic stone houses, each three-story and two-bay with mansard roof. Distinguishing these houses is a raised Corinthian entrance portico and a system of pedimented

mouldings, cornices, and recessed panels which organizes the facade and its enclosing octagonal bays into relieved masonry layers. Built in 1866 and now serving as part of the Katherine Gibbs School.

Valuable to Area.

#22-30 Marlborough Street: A handsome group of five, French Academic brick row houses, each four-story, and two-bay with mansard roof. These buildings are characterized by the ground floor arcade of rusticated Nova Scotia stone and the flat brick surfaces of the upper stories austerely relieved by stone window enframements, stringcourse and bracket cornice. Built in 1864.

Valuable to Area.

From Berkeley to Clarendon Street:

This block, developed in general during the mid-1860's and 1870's, is dominated by the stone masses and rising tower of the First Unitarian Church located on the southwest corner of Berkeley and Marlborough Streets. The north side of the street, introduced by the freestanding Codman House, procedes as a row of untraditional brick and brownstone buildings of the 1870's (#59-67) and a series of unusually conservative brick row houses (#71-87) reminiscent of earlier Federal and Greek Revival architecture. Characterizing the south side is a solid bank of red brick houses with raised first floors and entrance stairways, octagonal bays, and mansard roofs.

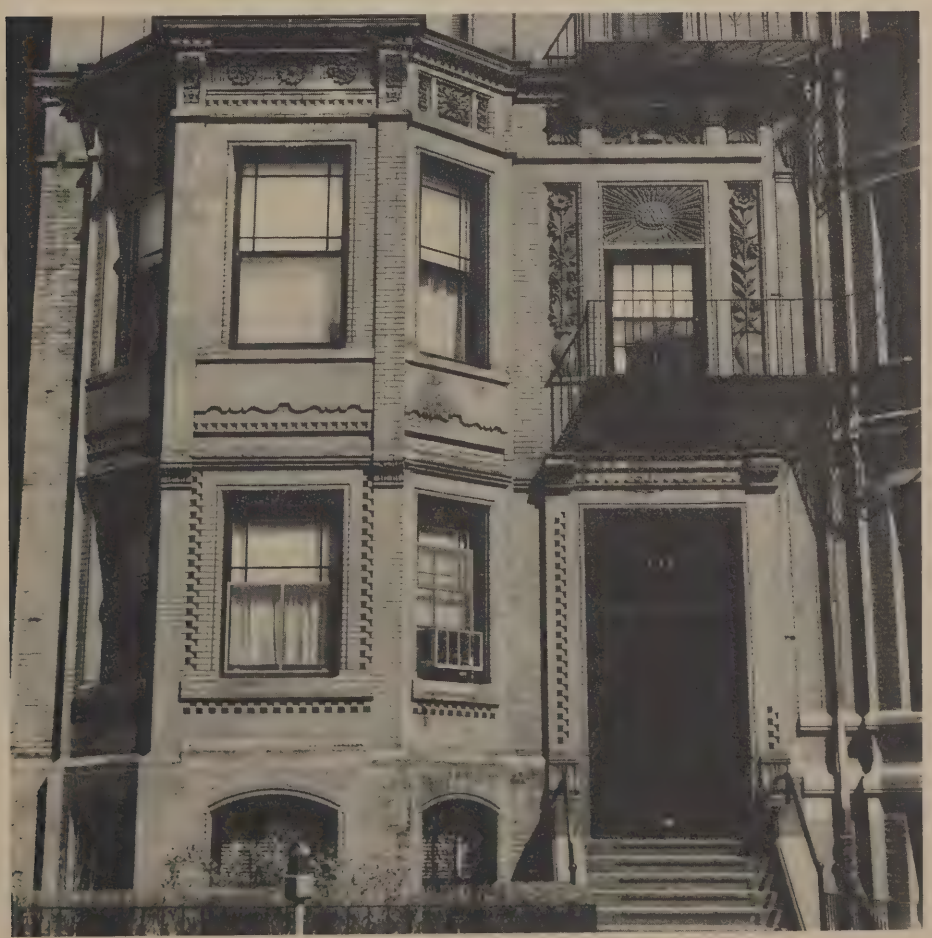
First Unitarian Church: at the southwest corner of Berkeley and Marlborough Streets. A puddingstone Gothic Revival church with solid corner tower rising into a graceful spire. The exterior masses of the building, arranged into a complex of gabled projections, are penetrated by colonnades, an elaborate rose window, and pointed arched openings trimmed with polychrome masonry blocks. This church was erected in 1867 after designs by Ware and Van Brunt and serves as the fifth meeting house of the oldest religious society in Boston.

Valuable to City.

#53 Marlborough Street. A three-story, four-bay, freestanding, brick, pavilion plan French Academic house with protruding octagonal bays, mansard roof, and single-story conservatory wing. The structural organization of this building is distinguished by the octagonal brownstone entrance porch which repeats the form of the enclosing bays and the brick quoins and pilaster-like bands which emphasize the vertical divisions of the facade. Built in 1867 for Edward and Charles Codman, it now houses the French Library of Boston.

Valuable to City.

53 Marlborough Street / *Codman House* / *1867*



135 Marlborough Street / *Cabot and Chandler* / *1880*

#63 Marlborough Street. A three-story, three-bay, Panel Brick house with flat facade, second floor oriel, and mansard roof. Most noteworthy are the assertive brickwork patterns which combine the window lintels, corbelling, and stringcourses of the facade into horizontal bands of active ornament. Built in 1875 and designed by J. P. Putnam.

Valuable to Area.

#72-80 Marlborough Street: A group of five French Academic brick row houses with mansard roofs, each four-story and one or two bay, designed as a block and articulated into a pavilion plan by projecting octagonal bays which enclose a flat central section. Built in 1866 and designed by Charles Kirby.

Valuable to Area.

#75-81 Marlborough Street. A row of four French Academic brick houses, each three-story and two or three bay. The central buildings at #77 and #79, remodelled with Federal style doorways and roof balustrade, are bow fronted and enclosed by the broader flat facades of #75 and #81. The stylistically related four-story buildings at #71-73 and #83-87 provide further extension to this row on the east and west. The entire complex was constructed in 1864 for J.L. Gardner. Valuable to Area.

#82 and #86 Marlborough Street. A pair of three-story, three and two bay, Ruskin Gothic row houses with octagonal bays, projecting porches and mansard roofs. These buildings, joined by a continuous cornice supported by carved modillions, are stylistically characterized by polychromatic masonry, decorative stonework patterns, colonnettes in window and door enframements and recessed pointed arches. Built in 1876 and 1872 respectively, and designed by Sturgis and Brigham.

Valuable to Area.

From Clarendon to Dartmouth Street:

The brick row houses on the north side of this street, primarily constructed in the 1870's, display a varied and imaginative treatment of materials and decoration. The south side, basically formed within six years by two speculators, includes a representative row of the 1860's with flat facades and sparse detailing (#110-130), and a series of houses dating from the 1870's with wider proportions, panel brickwork, and octagonal bays (#132-148). Situated on the far corner, facing onto Dartmouth Street is the imposing Hunnewell House (#315 Dartmouth Street), certainly one of the most important mansions in the Back Bay.

#270 Clarendon Street: at the southwest corner of Marlborough Street. A three-story, five-bay, brick house with central entry, elaborate dormer windows, steep gable, and oriel windows. Of note are the ornamental brickwork and stone patterns of the window lintels, stringcourse, and

gable, and the detailing of the metal oriels and their supporting trusses. Built in 1873 and designed by Weston and Rand.

Valuable to Area.

#274 Clarendon Street: at the northwest corner of Marlborough Street. A single, two-story, five-bay, brick French Academic house with mansard roof and octagonal bays. Typical of Back Bay architecture of the 1870's is the variation on Academic detail and the decorative panel brickwork as displayed on the chimney end. Built in 1872.

Valuable to Area.

#110-130 Marlborough Street: An extensive block of eleven, three-story, one and two bay French Academic brick row houses with mansard roofs. These houses are articulated into a pavilion plan by the high central group of buildings organized under a heavy cornice and the paired octagonal bays which flank the flat facades and oriel windows of the long inner row. Built in 1868.

Valuable to Area.

#117 Marlborough Street: a single, three-story, two-bay, Brownstone Gothic row house with octagonal bay and flat roof. The colonnettes of the window and door jambs and the crenelated moulding running above the ground floor bay windows are typical of this style which is basically a combination of traditional Academic forms and medieval detailing. This house is one of three Gothic Brownstone buildings in the Back Bay. Constructed in 1873.

Valuable to Area.

#135 Marlborough Street: A single, five-story, three-bay, Queen Anne Revival brick row house particularly noteworthy for the floral and sunburst panels and brickwork patterns on the first two stories. Designed by Cabot and Chandler and constructed in 1880.

Valuable to Area.

#315 Dartmouth Street: at the southeast corner of Marlborough Street. A single, two and three story, three-bay, brick and brownstone house with mansard roof and an added one-story, two-bay wing. The complicated relationships of varying roof heights and the bold asymmetrical massings of the corner pavilion produce one of the most architecturally

163 Marlborough Street / *Cushing-Endicott House* / *Snell and Gregerson* / *1871*

315 Dartmouth Street / *Hollis Hunnewell House / 1870*

191 Marlborough Street / *Detail of porch / Carl Fehmer / 1881*

dynamic houses in the area. Flamboyant decoration appears on all detail. Built in 1870 for Hollis Hunnewell.

Valuable to City.

From Dartmouth to Exeter Street:

During the earliest years of the 1870's, the intersection of Dartmouth and Marlborough Streets developed into the finest residential complex in the Back Bay. Elegant mansions were erected on the sizeable parcels that had been laid out on all corners, and except for a single replacement, these monumental buildings are still standing. (See Page 15, #315 Dartmouth Street). The Cushing-Endicott House situated on the northwest corner of the intersection, introduces a row of three and four story houses displaying a full range of the architectural styles of the 1870's and 1880's. H.H. Richardson's Crowninshield House, just opposite on the southwest corner, precedes a row of two-story speculative houses with octagonal bays and mansard roofs dating from the mid-1870's (#166-176) and a group of three and four story buildings erected during the following decade. Terminating the block at Exeter Street is a seven-story yellow and red brick apartment building constructed in 1890 and a Romanesque Revival brick house built in 1886 after designs by Whitney Lewis.

#163 Marlborough Street: the Cushing-Endicott House. This large, freestanding brick block, five bays square and two to three stories plus mansard in height, is divided into three separate dwellings. The Marlborough Street facade has two octagonal bays flanking the three-bay central area which is articulated by a classical entrance with paired columns and a Palladian window on the second story. The facade of #326 Dartmouth Street, two stories

plus mansard in height, occupies the three central bays of the east facade and echoes, on a smaller scale, the flanking bay and protruding entrance porch design of #163 Marlborough. #328 Dartmouth occupies only the end octagonal bay on the street facade and is three-stories plus mansard high. The architectural detailing on these three houses has been executed with unusual delicacy and is of consistently high quality. The Cushing-Endicott House has been described as the best example of the French Academic brick style in the Back Bay. Designed by Snell and Gregerson and constructed in 1871.

Valuable to City.

#164 Marlborough Street. A three-story, three-bay, brick house with mansard roof and brick basement. Constructed in 1871 for Katherine Crowninshield, this building is the only extant private residence in the Back Bay designed by H. H. Richardson and is distinguished by his imaginative brickwork on the two-story entrance portico and chimney end. The Crowninshield House is connected to and forms a block with the neighboring buildings at #312 and #314 Dartmouth Street.

Valuable to City.

#178 Marlborough Street: A single, three-story, two-bay brick row house with mansard roof, two-story octagonal bay and elaborate gable. The facade is characterized by the carved brick panels and moulded brick trim associated with the Queen Anne Revival. Designed by Cabot and Chandler and built in 1879.

Valuable to Area.

#183-5 Marlborough Street. A pair of four-story, two-bay, brick row houses designed by Peabody and Stearns and built in 1883 and 1884 respectively. Both structures are organized into the same floor heights and share a balustraded roofline, but #183 has an octagonal bay, no window enframements, and a Federal style doorway, and #185 displays a bow front, rusticated masonry, projecting window enframements, and a stone entrance arch.

Valuable to Area.

#188 Marlborough Street. A three-story, three-bay, brick and stone house with flat facade, second floor oriel, and mansard roof (and later addition of a fourth floor). The facade is distinguished by the irregularly shaped and roughly textured rusticated blocks of the ground

floor and basement, the pressed copper surfaces of the oriel, and the glass pattern of the "fanlight" doorway. Designed by Sturgis and Brigham and constructed in 1884.

Valuable to Area.

#191 Marlborough Street. A single, three-story, two-bay Ruskin Gothic house of brick and Nova Scotia stone. The facade is described by its squared two-story bay, steep gable, pitched roof, and round arched entrance porch with handsome wrought iron grill and carved stone railing. This house, built in 1881, and designed by Carl Fehmer, is regarded as the finest example of the Ruskin Gothic style in the Back Bay.

Valuable to Area.

#197 Marlborough Street. A single, four-story, three-bay, brick and stone, bow fronted Federal Revival house, characterized by flared keystone lintels, flat roof, balustrade, and dentil cornice. This house is one of the few Federal Revival buildings on Marlborough Street. Built in 1891 by J. L. Faxon.

Valuable to Area.

#18 Exeter Street: near the southeast corner of Marlborough Street. A single, four-story, five-bay, brick house with flat roof. Recalling the Federal period of architecture are the flared lintels, swag decoration, arched recessed entrance and centrally placed Palladian window, but the elaborate window openings and enframements on the first floor, the heavy cornices, Academic doorway, and flat roof, indicate a Victorian variation on the theme. Built in 1885 and designed by Snell and Gregerson.

Valuable to Area.

From Exeter to Fairfield Street:

The north side of this street, developed during the 1870's and 1880's is characterized by a group of narrow stone houses built in 1874 (#233-239) and a row of brick and brownstone buildings with bow fronts and flat roofs dating from the 1880's (#251-275). Prominent on the south side is a handsome brick and brownstone apartment building of 1892 (located on the southwest corner of Exeter and Marlborough Streets - #220-224) the Ruskin Gothic houses at #226 and #228 constructed in 1881 and 1879 respectively, and a group of brick bow fronted row houses of the 1880's.

#233-9 Marlborough Street. A row of four stone houses each three-story and two-bay with flat facades, second floor oriel, and mansard roof. Built in 1874.

Valuable to Area.

18 Exeter Street / *Snell and Gregerson* / *1885*

8 thru 10 Fairfield Street / *Sturgis and Brigham* / *1879*

#248 Marlborough Street. A single, four-story, three-bay, brick house with ground floor oriel and flat roof. Describing the facade of this building is a sparcity of openings, bold manipulation of materials of contrasting texture, and fourth floor window arcade framed with open brickwork courses. Built in 1885 and designed by Hartwell and Richardson.

Valuable to Area.

#251-255 Marlborough Street. A group of three, four-story, two and three bay, brick and brownstone bow fronted houses with flat roofs. Although each is singular in design and detail, these buildings have been combined by continuous rooflines and brick corbelling. #253 and #255 were designed by Carl Fehmer and built in 1883, and #251 was built in 1886 after designs by Peabody and Stearns. This group is extended visually by the fine row of bow fronted houses at #257-75 Marlborough Street.

Valuable to Area.

#8-10 Fairfield Street: near the northeast corner of Marlborough Street. A pair of three-story, three-bay, brick houses with mansard roofs and curved Dutch gables. Typical of the Queen Anne Revival is the moulded brickwork of the

swag and floral plaques, oriel bases, and window trim. Built in 1879 after designs by Sturgis and Brigham.

Valuable to Area.

#12 Fairfield Street: at the northeast corner of Marlborough Street. A three-story, three-bay, Queen Anne brick house with large single dormer, central chimney, hipped roof and fine ornamental brickwork of moulded and carved elements. Designed by Cabot and Chandler and built for Georgina Lowell in 1879.

Valuable to Area.

#18 Fairfield Street: near the southeast corner of Marlborough Street. A narrow, two-bay, two-story, Queen Anne brick house with elaborate dormer window and gable. Designed by Peabody and Stearns and built in 1878.

Valuable to Area.

From Fairfield to Gloucester Street:

Modest speculative housing constructed in the 1870's dominates this block of three-story brick and brownstone row houses. On the south side of the street, the considerable uniformity of mansard roof and cornice lines is relieved by the picturesque turrets and stepped Dutch gables of the Queen Anne buildings at #284-292 and the steeply pointed gables of the Gothic buildings at #294-296 which reflect

two similar houses almost exactly opposite on the north side at #301-303. Visually relevant to this group of houses is the complex of excellent Queen Anne buildings on the north-east corner of the intersection of Fairfield and Marlborough Streets. (See page 22)

#286-290 Marlborough Street. A group of three brick houses each three-story, two-bay with flat facade, second floor oriel, mansard roof, and wide stepped Dutch gable. Built in 1872 and designed by Ware and Van Brunt, these houses represent the earliest use of the Dutch gable in the Back Bay. The tower-like pyramidal roofed bays of the adjacent buildings at #284 and #292, also constructed in 1872 and designed by Ware and Van Brunt, function as framing elements to these three houses and emphasize their existence as a distinct closed unit.

Valuable to Area.

From Gloucester to Hereford Street:

This block indicates a continuation of speculative housing in brick with a frequency of the two-story, two-bay proportion. The traditional Academic style is maintained and only a slight interest in architectural details and brick panelling is evident. The north side of the street was completely built up in 1872 by the developer, Hiram Gerrish, but unfortunately, this continuous row of similar houses has been interrupted near Hereford Street by a modern two-story building and its enclosed garden. The houses on the south side were erected between 1872 and 1882 and the row constructed in 1878 at #348-60 is almost identical to the group of houses on the following street (#381-91) designed by O.F. Smith in 1880.

From Hereford to Massachusetts Avenue:

This street was developed in the 1880's and only one or two houses are of a later date. Speculative housing is located primarily on the north side, and the south side precedes as an arrangement of varying shapes and style derivations. Near Massachusetts Avenue, both sides commonly display the rounded bow front. Marking the intersection at Massachusetts Avenue are two massive, tall brick apartment buildings.

#380 Marlborough Street: A two-story, three-bay, brick Queen Anne house with curved Dutch gables, mansard roof, and arched doorway asymmetrically flanked by the masses of a square single-story bay and two-story octagonal bay. Built in 1881 and designed by Cummings and Sears.

Valuable to Area.

#401 Marlborough Street. A three-story, three-bay, brick and brownstone bow fronted house with a flat roof. The flared keystone lintels and roof balustrade relate this building to the Federal Revival style, fashionable in the Back Bay during the 1890's. Designed by Cabot and Chandler and built in 1885.

Valuable to Area.

G L O S S A R Y

acanthus:	ornament patterned after the foliage of the Mediterranean acanthus plant.
balustrade:	a row of upright shafts supporting a rail.
bay:	an architectural unit. In this context the term is used as a width measurement, corresponding to one section between two vertical supports usually marked by a window. Buildings are described in height by stories and in width by bays.
bay:	bay window. An octagonal, elliptical, or rectangular form that projects from the exterior wall. It is a structural projection affecting the form of the foundation in contrast to the oriel which is applied to the facade without changing the ground plan of the building.
bow:	a bay window of rounded form.
brownstone:	a reddish-brown sandstone.
Classical Revival:	a revival of the use of classical (Graeco-Roman) ornament. This style, appearing in the Back Bay during the 1890's, is influential through the first decade of the twentieth century.
colonnade:	a series of regularly spaced columns supporting a horizontal member.
colonnette:	a small column.
Corinthian:	an order of classical architecture characterized by slender columns with acanthus capitals.
cornice:	an ornamental moulding often used as a crowning element just below the roof.
crenelation:	in the context of this report, the repetitive stepped profile of a medieval battlement.
dentil cornice:	a cornice ornamented with a row of closely spaced teeth-like elements.

dormer: a window form that projects from a sloping roof.

Dutch gable: a gable end shaped with curved edges and stepped slopes.

enframement: a frame or moulding surrounding an opening.

facade: the face or front of a building.

fanlight: a semi-circular window with radiating bars placed over a door.

Federal Revival: a revival of early nineteenth century architecture as seen in its original form in the buildings of Charles Bulfinch. This style appears in the Back Bay around 1890.

flared lintel: a lintel characterized by short sides which are splayed outwards.

French Academic Style: the architectural style of the Back Bay during the 1860's and 1870's based upon a contemporary style in France which was in turn dependent upon Renaissance sources.

French Second Empire Style: See French Academic Style.

fret pattern: a classical pattern of continuous step-like forms of equal height.

Gothic Revival: a style characterized by features of medieval European gothic architecture i.e. the pointed arch. Apparent in the Back Bay by the late 1860's.

high basement: the extension of the basement above ground necessitating an entrance stairway to the raised first floor.

hipped roof: a roof with four broad sloping sides emanating from a high central area.

Ionic: a classical order characterized by a capital formed with scroll-like elements called volutes.

lintel: a horizontal member of stone or wood placed above window or door openings.

mansard roof: a roof with a steep lower slope penetrated by dormers and a flatter upper portion.

modillions: small brackets or blocks arranged in a row under a cornice.

oriel: an applied projection of windows on the facade usually one-bay wide and one or two-stories high. In contrast to the bay, it does not affect foundation construction.

octagonal bay: see: bay window.

Palladian window: a window with a wide center light which is arched and higher than the two narrow side lights.

Panel Brick: an architectural style characterized by plaques of ornamental brickwork patterns. Prominent in the Back Bay during the 1870's.

pavilion: a term used within the context of this report to describe the arrangement of mass into a central portion and two side wings.

pediment: the triangular face of a classical gable.

pilaster: a flat column (including base, shaft, and capital) that is applied to a wall.

portico: a porch usually formed with freestanding columns.

Queen Anne Style: a revival style inspired by early eighteenth century English architecture. It appears in the Back Bay in the late 1870's and 1880's and is characterized by its decorative brickwork, asymetrical massing, Dutch gables, and numerous tall chimney stacks.

quoins: blocks used to mark the corner angles of a building.

Romanesque Revival: a style based upon the medieval architecture of eleventh and twelfth century Europe. The Romanesque Revival, most popular during the 1880's, is introduced to the Back Bay by H.H. Richardson and is described by its heavy masonry arches, broad wall expanses, and interest in roughly textured surfaces.

Ruskin Gothic: a Gothic Revival style apparent in the Back Bay in the 1870's. Most prominent are the steep gables, pointed arches, carved patterns in stone, and polychromatic masonry.

rustication: stonework comprised of blocks with edges that have been carved to accentuate the masonry joints.

Second Empire Style: See: French Academic Style.

story: floor level. Buildings are described in height by stories and in width by bays.

stringcourse: a horizontal moulding which crosses the facade of a building.

swag: an ornamental motif of a draped garland supported at two points.

turret: a small tower.

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